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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRI)

1.0H. Items with several chief sources of information. [Rev.]. If an item has two or more chief sources in different languages, use the chief source specified by 1.0H4)c) whenever the item contains material in two or more languages, and there is no explicit evidence what the original language is, or the item is without words (or chiefly without words). Exceptions:

- 1) use the chief source in the official language of the corporate body that issued the item if the body has only one official language ("corporate body" includes commercial publishers);
- 2) use the chief source in the official language of the country in which the corporate body that issued the item is located if the body's official language is unknown and the country has only one official language.

1.1B3. [Rev.] The following interpretation applies to sound recordings only:

If the chief source shows the name of an author or the name of a performer before the titles of individual works and there is doubt whether the publisher, etc., intended the name to be a collective title proper or a statement of responsibility, treat the name as the title proper. Exception: If the works listed are musical compositions and the name is that of the composer of the works, treat the name as a statement of responsibility in cases of doubt.

If the chief source being followed is the label of a sound recording and the decision is to treat the name as a title proper, but one name appears on the label of one side and another name on the second side, transcribe the two names as individual titles (separated by a period-space).

1.4C6. [Rev.]. If the place of publication, etc., is not named in the item or if the place is only probable rather than certain, give the name in its well-established English form if there is one.

If no probable place can be given, supply the name of the country or the name of the probable country. Give the name in its well-established English form if there is one. Exceptions: 1) For items issued (or probably issued) in Australia, Canada, or the United States, give the name of the state or province if this much is known or probable; otherwise, give the name of the country. 2) For items issued (or probably issued) in Great Britain, give "England," "Scotland," "Wales," or "Northern Ireland" if this much is known or probable; otherwise give "Great Britain."

For a language whose final cataloging record is not in romanized form, use "s.l." if there is no equivalent abbreviation in the nonroman script.

1.4C7. [Rev.]. Give the address of a publisher, etc., following the name of the place of publication, etc., only for a monograph cataloged according to chapter 2 or chapter 5 that meets these three conditions:

- a) it was issued by a U.S. publisher, distributor, etc., whose address is given in the item being cataloged;
- b) it was issued in the current three years;
- c) it does not bear an ISBN or ISSN.

Do not apply 1.4C7 if two or more publishers, distributors, etc., are being recorded in the publication, etc., area.

Exception: If one of the entities is a U.S. distributor for a monograph published outside the U.S., give the address of the U.S. distributor if the item meets these four conditions:

- a) the U.S. distributor is the only entity being recorded with the distributor's place of publication;
- b) the U.S. distributor's address is given in the item;
- c) the item was issued in the current three years;
- d) the item lacks an ISBN or ISSN.

Apply 1.4C7 also to items in which the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is unknown and the name of the U.S. manufacturer is being given in the publication, etc., area (1.4G1) if the monograph meets these three conditions:

- a) the manufacturer's address is given in the item;
- b) the item was issued in the current three years;
- c) the item lacks an ISBN or ISSN.

When applying 1.4C7, routinely repeat the name of the city in the address. For street addresses, abbreviate such words as "street," "avenue," "place," etc., according to normal usage. Omit unnecessary elements from the address (e.g., the name of the building when the street address or post office box is given). Do not bracket any of the elements given in the address.

1.4F8. [New]. Apply the optional provisions of the rule.

In describing a single-volume loose-leaf item that is designed to receive additions (e.g., law materials), give the earliest date only, and follow it with a hyphen and four spaces.

1.6C. Numbering within series. [New]. Record the series numbering, in the terms given in the item, after the series title to which it relates. If there is no abbreviation for the term, give only the number if the term is long. If the numbering is grammatically integrated with the title proper of the series, record it as it appears in the source. Always record series numbering in the access point in its prescribed position. Note that ordinal numbers are recorded in access points as ordinal numbers; they are not converted to cardinal numbers.

Series area: (The Twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture)

Series authority record: L. Ray Buckendale lecture.

Series tracing: Series: L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; 26th.

Series area: (31. tom Biblioteki SIB)

Series authority record: Biblioteka SIB.

Series tracing: Series: Biblioteka SIB ; 31. t.

When formulating a series heading for a series that includes in the title proper a date or numbering that varies from issue to issue, follow 12.1B6.

Series area: (Contribution no. 9 of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.)

Series authority record: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S.

Series tracing: Series: Contribution ... of the Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, A.A.A.S. ; no. 9.

1.7A4 Notes citing other editions and works. [Rev.] In citing a serial in a note on a bibliographic record for a serial, apply LCRI 12.7B. In other situations, when citing another work or another manifestation of the same work, in general give the uniform title for the work if one has been assigned to it. Otherwise, give its title proper.

Translation of: Odyssey.

not Translation of: Odysseia.

If the work being cited is entered under a name heading that differs from the main entry heading on the work being cataloged and the difference is not apparent from information given in the body of the entry, add the name after the title (uniform title or title proper). Use the name in the form that appears in whatever source is at hand. (For personal names, approximate the form required by 22.1-22.3 if there is no such source at hand or if the form in the source at hand is unsatisfactory for any reason.) Separate the name from the title by a space-slash-space.

Adaptation of: Kipps / H.G. Wells.

Rev. ed. of: Guide to reference books / Constance M. Winchell. 8th ed. 1967.

Continues: General catalogue of printed books : five year supplement, 1966-1970 / British Museum.

Notes Citing Other Editions and Works

When a revised edition (other than a revised translation, cf. 25.2B) of a work is being cataloged and

- a) it has a different title from that of the previous edition, or
- b) it has a different choice of entry from that of the previous edition (for reasons other than the change to AACR 2), e.g., 21.12B,

link the new edition with the immediately preceding edition^{1/} by using AACR 2 style for connecting notes on both AACR 2 and non-AACR 2 records.

^{1/}If the immediately preceding edition is not in LC's collections, make the connection to the most recent edition in the collection. If no previous edition is in LC, use any information available in the item being cataloged to construct a note or added entry, but do not ordinarily do further research to establish details about the earlier edition.

1) Title change only. If the title has changed since the previous edition but the choice of entry remains the same, connect the two editions with reciprocal notes. However, if the earlier edition is a pre-1981 non-MARC record, do not add a note to it. The following pattern is suggested for the reciprocal notes:

for the new edition: Rev. [enl., updated, etc.] ed. of:
[Title proper. Edition statement. Date].
for the previous edition: Rev. [enl., updated, etc.] ed.
published as: [Title proper. Edition
statement. Date].

Do not include the place or name of the publisher in such notes unless needed for identification (e.g., to distinguish between two versions published in the same year).

Rev. ed. of: 33 1/3 & 45 extended play record album price
guide. 1st ed. c1977.
Rev. ed. published as: Record albums, 1948-1978. 2nd ed.
c1978.
Rev. ed. of: Spanish for hospital personnel. [1974]
Rev. ed. published as: Spanish, practical communication
for health professionals. 1981.

Note that the wording of the introductory phrase may vary depending on the situation and the presentation of the information in the text.

2) Choice of entry change. If the choice of entry has changed since the previous edition, make a note on the record for the later edition to link it to the previous edition. Also, make a related work added entry in the record for the later edition for the earlier edition; do not make an added entry in the record for the earlier edition. Always make the added entry in the record for the later edition according to the correct AACR 2 choice of entry and form of heading, as well as form of title proper or uniform title (cf LCRI 21.30G).

Use the form of note suggested under 1) above, whether the title changes or remains the same, and add the first statement of responsibility.

Rev. ed. of: Guide to reference books / Constance M.
Winchell. 8th ed. 1967.

Note that if the new edition has a different choice of entry solely because of the change in cataloging rules (i.e., the earlier edition, if recataloged, would also have the same choice of entry), do not make a note or an added entry in the record for the new edition.

pre-1981 record: Smith, John Henderson, comp.
Readings in American history,
compiled by J. H. Smith ... 1972.

rev. ed., 1981: Readings in American history / compiled by
J. H. Smith. — Rev. ed. — ... 1981.

In the above examples, the correct AACR 2 choice of entry for the 1972 edition would be the same as that for the 1981 edition, and therefore, the connecting note and added entry are not needed.

1.7B4. [Rev.]. A note may be essential to show a variation from the chief source title appearing elsewhere in the item. Although the source may contain more than one title, record in a note only the needed variant title, not titles already given in the description. If

added title page, record the note as "Title on added t.p." followed by a colon-space and the title. If the variant title appears in another source, specify its location (e.g., "Title on p. [4] of cover:"). There is no situation for which the notes "Added title." or "Added title:" or "Added t.p.:" are appropriate.

If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper of the item (cf. 21.2A), record it in a note and make an added entry for it. If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), give only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

2.5C1, 2.5C2, 2.5C6. [Rev.]. If a quick examination reveals that the illustrations appear to be all of one or two types, specify the type or types. If a quick examination reveals that the illustrations appear to be chiefly of one or two types, specify the type or types. In the latter case, include also the designation "ill." In all other cases, use "ill." alone. Also, if there is doubt about specifying a type, use "ill." alone.

Treat diagrams and graphs as illustrative matter even though the terms do not appear in the list of types in 2.5C2. Use "ill." if the presence of either needs to be noted in the physical description area.

7.4F2, 8.4F2 [New]. Give a date of original production differing from the dates of publication/distribution or copyright, etc., in the note area (see 7.7B9 and 8.7B9). Apply the provision if the difference is greater than two years.

Santa Monica, CA : Pyramid Films, 1971.
Note: Made in 1934.

(When dealing with different media, see 7.7B7 and 8.7B7).

7.7B7, 8.7B7. Edition and history. [New]. When an item is known to have an original master in a different medium and the production or release date of the master is more than two years earlier than that of the item being cataloged, give an edition/history note.

Originally produced as motion picture in [year]
Originally issued as filmstrip in [year]

Make a similar note when an item is known to have been previously produced or issued (more than two years earlier) if in a different medium, but the original medium is unknown.

Previously produced as motion picture in [year]
Previously issued as slide set in [year]

If the date of production or release of an original master or an earlier medium is unknown or if the difference between its production or release date and the production or release date of the item being cataloged is two years or less, indicate the availability of the other medium or media in a note according to 7.7B16 and 8.7B16.

Produced also as slide set.
Issued also as slide set and videorecording.

Note: The use of production versus release dates is left to the cataloger's judgment. Make the note that seems best to give information about either production or release of other formats on a case-by-case basis.

8.4F2. See 7.4F2.

8.7B7. Edition and history. See 7.7B7.

11.0B1. Chief source of information. [New]. If a microfiche lacks a title frame to use as the chief source, the second preferred source is the eye-readable data at the top of the fiche. However, if the title that appears there is a shortened form of the title that appears on the accompanying eye-readable material or on the container, treat the accompanying material or the container as the chief source of information.

12.0B1. Sources of information. Printed serials. [Rev.]. The basis for the description is the first issue of the serial. In determining which issue is first, disregard the date of publication, etc., and use the designations on the issues. For serials that carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the lowest or earliest (in the alphabet) designation. For serials that do not carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one that carries the earliest chronological designation. (If the actual first issue is not available, use these same guidelines to determine which issue should be used as the basis of the description.)

Since the title page (or title page substitute) of the first issue is the chief source of information for a printed serial, a title page that is published later to cover one or more issues cannot be used as the chief source. (However, data from such a title page may be put into the note area when necessary.)

If the description has been formulated from the first issue of a serial, the body of the entry remains unchanged throughout the life of the serial. If issues after the first have data different from those recorded in the body of the entry, record the different data in the note area as necessary. However, if the differences are in the title proper, create a separate record when appropriate (21.2C). (For changes in the main entry heading, see 21.2B.)

12.1B1. [Rev.; formerly 12.1B2]. When a title in full as well as an initialism representing the words of the title appears in the chief source, select the initialism as the title proper only when it is the sole form presented in all locations other than the chief source.

12.1B2. [Rev.] In any case of doubt as to whether a word, phrase, or other statement is part of the title proper, apply the same guidelines as given in this rule in regard to the inclusion of a corporate body's name (or abbreviation of that name) as part of the title proper.

12.7B9. Publication, distribution, etc. [New]. If the date of publication of the first issue (cf 12.4F1) is later than the publication date of a subsequent issue, give the earliest date of publication in a note.

Vol. 2 published in 1967.
(First issue, designated "Volume 1," published in 1969)
Vols. for 1970-1979 published 1969-1979.
(First issue, designated "1957-1969," published in
1980)

21.1A2. General rule. [New]. Consider the entire run of a serial before entering it under the heading for a person. If different issues of the serial are known to have been or are likely to be created by different persons, do not enter the work under the heading for a person.

Enter a serial under the heading for a person only in instances in which one person is so closely connected to or involved with the serial that the publication seems unlikely to continue without that person. Some types of serials that might sometimes be considered to be unlikely to continue without the person named as author are

- a) serials for which the same person is named as both author and publisher;
- b) serials that carry the whole name or part of the name of the person in the title;
- c) serials that do not emanate from a corporate body that might assure that the serial is continued.

Always lean toward not entering a serial under the heading for a person.

21.1B1. Definition. [Rev.]. Conferences

Include in the definition of a conference in footnote 1 any named meeting that is entered directly under its own name and any named meeting that is entered subordinately to a heading for a corporate body.

When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned (capitalization and the definite article). When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages).

Named: In July of 1977 a Conference on Management Techniques in Libraries was held ...

Unnamed: Late last year the Retail Manufacturers Association of the Greater Houston area sponsored the national conference on losses by theft at the ...

Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting ("symposium," "conference," "workshop," "congress," "colloquium"). (Note: Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädter Gespräch.)

Unnamed: A symposium titled "Coal Geology and the Future," sponsored by ...

For a meeting of a corporate body, treat the meeting as named if it consists of a generic term or of a generic term plus one or more of the following elements: the venue of the meeting; number, date, or other sequencing element; the name of the holding body.

named: Annual Conference of the American Academy
of Advertising

First Constitutional Convention of the
Congress of Industrial Organizations

5th Annual Conference of the Nigerian
Political Science Association

Human Factors Society 1979 Annual Meeting

Annual Meeting // Society of Christian
Ethics

42nd Annual Scientific Meeting // Committee
on Problems of Drug Dependence, Inc.

21.1B4. [New]. When a work falling into one or more of the categories given in 21.1B2 involves a parent body and one of its subordinate bodies (with the subordinate body responsible for the preparation of the contents of the work), enter the work under the heading for the subordinate body if it is named prominently. Exception: If the name of the parent body appears on the chief source but the subordinate body does not, enter the work under the heading for the parent body alone.

If the name of the subordinate body is not stated prominently or if the subordinate body has no name, enter the work under the heading for the parent body.

21.30J. Titles. [New]

Data Comprising Title Added Entries and Method of Tracing Them

In MARC records added entries for titles are derived from the title field (tag 245) on the basis of an indicator (value 1 meaning "title traced the same"). The data constituting such a derived title added entry are those of the \$a subfield of the title field.^{1/} In non-MARC records, title added entries are made on the basis of explicit instructions from the cataloger. For both types of records, indicate a derived title added entry by recording "Title." in the tracing. In most cases the derived title added entry will represent the title proper (for items without a collective title, the derived title added entry represents an arbitrarily determined title access). Indicate the tracing of any other titles by explicitly giving the title to be traced introduced by "Title:" and a space. In both MARC and non-MARC records the extent of the title proper is, for the most part, indicated by the first mark of prescribed punctuation; therefore, use of the standard convention "Title." is sufficient. When this is not the case for MARC records, i.e., for some reason the \$a subfield of 245 does not equate to the added entry desired, then the "Title:" technique must be used. (For non-MARC records the same guidelines are used.)

^{1/}For titles containing a designation of a number of a part (\$n subfield) or a name of a part (\$p subfield) or both, the derived title added entry also contains the data from these subfields as well.

The following three paragraphs describe situations in which the first mark of prescribed punctuation does not necessarily indicate the end of the title proper.^{2/} For MARC records, a derived title added entry, traced as "Title.", can be made in all cases.

1) Alternative titles. Include alternative titles in the added entry for the title proper.

trace as: "Title."

2) Items without a collective title

a) Works by different authors. If the works in such an item are by different authors, no special action is required, since the title proper of the first work will be set off by a prescribed mark of punctuation, usually a colon or a slash.

Title proper :\$other title information / statement of responsibility.

Title proper /\$statement of responsibility. Title proper / statement of responsibility.

b) Works by the same author. If the works are by the same author and the titles of the works all lack other title information, make a derived title added entry. Note that the title added entry necessarily includes in one character string all the titles.

Title ; Title ; Title /\$statement of responsibility ...

trace as: "Title."

If any of the titles contains other title information, include in the title added entry the title(s) up to the first occurrence of other title information.

Title :\$other title information ; Title : other title information / statement of responsibility ...

trace as: "Title."

3) Titles proper containing parts of designations of parts. If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, include these in the title proper added entry.

Main title. Title of part /\$statement of responsibility ...

Main title. Designation of part, Title of part /\$statement of responsibility ...

trace as: "Title."

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries

The following guidelines represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries; they are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment of the question. Situations not addressed here should be left to the cataloger's judgment. When in doubt, it is best to be liberal in assigning additional title added entries.

^{2/}In the examples, the delimiter (\$) indicates the end of the \$a, \$n, or \$p subfields in the MARC record.

1) General. Make added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper (cf. 21.2A). Be more restrictive about alternative titles, partial titles, caption titles, half titles, running titles, and other title information; added entries for these are generally made only if one of the following is true: a) the work has also been published under the title; b) the work is cited in reference sources under the title; or c) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication.

2) Abbreviations. When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

Title proper: Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Messieurs Ives
of Bridgeport.

Title proper: Mt. St. Helens ...
I. Title. II. Title: Mount Saint
Helens.

Title proper: St. Louis blues ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Saint Louis
blues.

but

Title proper: M'Liss and Louis ...
Title a.e.: I. Title. [spelled-out form of
abbreviation unknown]

3) Alternative titles. For MARC records, when a title proper includes an alternative title and the part of the title preceding the word "or" (or its equivalent) consists of three words or less that are filed on, make a title added entry consisting solely of the first part of the title in addition to the added entry for the complete title proper. The purpose of this is to insure that a title search key is formed solely on the first part of the title.

Title proper: Lilith, ou, La mère obscure ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Lilith.

4) Amperсанд. When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word "and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

Title proper: A & B roads & motorways atlas of Great
Britain ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: A and B roads
and motorways atlas of Great Britain.

5) Collective title. If an item contains more than one work and also has a collective title, make a title added entry only for the collective title. If the item has no collective title, make only one title added entry. For works by different authors, the added entry will be for the title of the first work named in the chief

source (cf. 2)a) in the first section above). For works by the same author, make a derived title added entry as illustrated in 2)b) in the first section above.

6) Comics. When cataloging an item that is about or consists of selections from a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., make an added entry for the title of the comic strip, etc., if this title does not also begin the title proper for the item being cataloged. If necessary, justify the added entry by a note.

Trudeau, G. B., 1948-
[Doonesbury. Selections]
Stalking the perfect tan ...

I. Title. II. Title: Doonesbury.

7) Corrected titles. If the title proper has been corrected by the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" techniques (1.OF), make two added entries, one for the title proper as it appears (traced as "Title.") and another for the title in its corrected form.

Title proper: The Paul Anthony Buck [i.e. Brick]
lectures ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Paul Anthony
Brick lectures.

(Data in bracket preceded by "i.e." and "[sic]" are not filed on in LC, nor are they included in title search keys in the LC retrieval system.)

8) Initialisms. When an initialism that is given in all capital letters occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, apply the following:

a) With separating punctuation.^{3/} If the initialism has been transcribed with internal separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry in the form without any punctuation.

Title proper: A.-G. Chemie ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: AG Chemie.

b) Without separating punctuation. If the initialism has been transcribed without separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry in the form with periods.

Title proper: ADLIS ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: A.D.L.I.S.

9) Letters. When a series of letters that is not an initialism occurs as one of the first five elements filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, apply the following:

a) With spacing or separating punctuation. If the letters have been transcribed with internal spacing or separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry without any spacing or punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be given in that form in the source.

Title proper: The A-B-C-D of successful college writing
...

^{3/}Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: ABCD of successful college writing.

Title proper: A i u e o ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: A i u e o.

b) Without spacing or separating punctuation. If the letters have been transcribed without spacing or separating punctuation, make an additional title added entry with spaces if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be given in that form in the source.

Title proper: Abc of ocean liners ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: A b c of ocean liners.

10) Numbers. When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional title added entry as follows:

a) Arabic numbers (excluding dates). Make an added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in section 8.4 of A Manual of Style, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one⁴/

425 = four hundred twenty-five, not four hundred and twenty five

1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one⁴/

1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, not twelve hundred and twenty six

2500 = twenty

five hundred, not two thousand five hundred

Title proper: The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: One-two-three guide to libraries.

Title proper: la Mostra Toscana/scultura ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura.

Title proper: 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 3.2 and what goes with it. III. Title: Three point two and what goes with it.

Title proper: The 3.2 beer law ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Three-point-two beer law.

Title proper: 3:10 to Yuma ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Three ten to Yuma.

⁴/An exceptional form provided for because of its frequent use.

Title proper: 27 wagons full of cotton ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Twenty-seven
wagons full of cotton.

but

Title proper: A4D desert speed run ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 1/10th hours of 48 hours ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 2 1/2 minute talk treasury ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: .300 Vicker machine gun mechanism
made easy ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 003 1/2 ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 3.1416 and all that ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: The 5"/38 gun ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

b) Dates

1) Dates representing a single year or span of years.

Do not make an additional added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a year or a span of years. If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make an additional added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

Title proper: 1915 : revue de guerre en deux actes ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

Title proper: 1945-1975 Italia ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

2) Other dates. If dates other than those representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make an additional added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

Title proper: The XXth century citizen's atlas of the
world ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 20th century
citizen's atlas of the world. III.
Title: Twentieth century citizen's
atlas of the world.

Title proper: Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 17e et 18e
siècles. III. Title: Dix-septième et
dix-huitième siècles.

Title proper: Australian painting, XIX and XX century

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Australian painting, 19th and 20th centuries. III. Title: Australian painting, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Title proper: XX. századi művészet ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 20. századi művészet. III. Title: Huszadik századi művészet.

but

Title proper: Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : Katalog ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Arabskie dokumenty 9-20-ykh vv. [no added entry from spelled-out form]

c) Roman numerals (excluding dates). Make an added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source.

Title proper: World War II small arms ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: World War 2 small arms. III. Title: World War Two small arms.

Title proper: Title XX comprehensive annual services plan ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Title 20 comprehensive annual services plan. III. Title: Title twenty comprehensive annual services plan.

but

Title proper: Neotropical Microlepidoptera XIX ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Neotropical Microlepidoptera 19. [no added entry from spelled-out form]

Title proper: XXV s^{ezd} KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi bor'by...

Title a.e.: I. Title: 25-yI s^{ezd} KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i Afriki. [no added entry from spelled-out form]

d) Spelled-out form. Make an added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that that was the form in the source.

Title proper: The road of a thousand wonders ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Road of 1000 wonders.

Title proper: A thousand and one facts about Soviet Estonia ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 1001 facts about Soviet Estonia.

but

Title proper: Two years before the mast ...

Title a.e.: I. Title.

11) Signs and symbols. When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper or other title for which a title added entry is made, make an additional added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be given in that form in the source.

Title proper: Transforming #1 ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title; Transforming number one.

Title proper: 100% cooperation with the United States
 ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: One hundred percent cooperation with the United States.

Title proper: The 2\$ window on Wall Street ...
Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Two dollar window on Wall Street.

Title proper: Poe [illustration of a tree] : a simple introduction to experimental poetry ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title: Poe. II. Title: Poetry.
 III. Title: Simple introduction to experimental poetry.

but

Title proper: Tables of the error function and its derivative, [reproduction of equations for the functions]
Title a.e.: I. Title.

12) Statement of responsibility. When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility that is omitted from the uniform title (cf. 25.3B), make an additional title added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility.

Uniform title: [More beautiful you in 21 days]
Title proper: Eileen Ford's A more beautiful you in 21 days...
 I. Title. II. Title: More beautiful you in 21 days. III. Title: More beautiful you in twenty one days.

13) Title same/similar to heading

a) Same as subject heading/subject reference. Do not apply the restriction stated in 21.30J3) prohibiting making an added entry for a title proper that is identical with a subject heading or identical with a direct reference to a subject heading used for the work.

b) Reverse of heading. When a title proper is the same as a heading (exclusive of catalogers' additions such as dates) but in a reversed form, make a title added entry.

Heading: Monroe, Marilyn, 1926-1962.
Title proper: Marilyn Monroe ...
Title a.e.: I. Title.

14) Uniform title. Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., 12) above).

15) Other. If a title proper or other title for which an added entry is made contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternate from that would be filed differently, make an additional title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

Title proper: Actfive and other poems ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: Act five and other poems.

Limitation on Additional Added Entries for Same Title

When a single title exemplifies several of the above conditions, it is not necessary to make all the possible added entries; instead, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.

Title proper: XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...

Title a.e.s.: I. Title. II. Title: 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens. III. Title: Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens.

22.8A. [Rev.]. If the name chosen for the heading is based on a form found in non-English sources (cf. 22.3B, 22.3C1) and the name found in these sources includes "words and phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, or other characteristic that are commonly associated with the name," use in the heading the forms for these words and phrases that are found in the sources used.

source: Shemu'el Duber mi-Barisov

heading: Shemu'el Duber, mi-Barisov

not Shemu'el Duber, of Barisov

If words and phrases denoting place, occupation, etc., appear only in complex statements that contain other elements, generally do not treat them as being "commonly associated" with the name. However, if the exclusion of such words and phrases results in a heading that conflicts, they may be added to the heading as a parenthetical qualifier (22.19A). (If added, use English forms whenever possible.)

Generally this rule requires a comma between the name and an associated phrase. Note, however, that in a few cases there is a single name that cannot be broken down into the components "name" and "phrase." Do not punctuate these with a comma. (However, make a reference from the form using a comma.) Several examples are furnished by the headings for Carmelites and certain other religious who formerly took a name in religion that combined a forename with the name of a saint, of a dogma, or of some event in the life of Jesus or Mary.

John of the Cross

x John, of the Cross

Marie de l'Incarnation

x Marie, de l'Incarnation

Elisabeth de la Trinité

x Elisabeth, de la Trinité

Marie de Saint Bernard
x Marie, de Saint Bernard

22.10. Entry under initials, letters, or numerals. [Rev.]. If a person only uses a full forename or forenames and an initial, enter under the initial.

name used: Mike Q.
heading: Q., Mike.

If a name consists entirely of initials, make a reference from the inverted form alone (not a name-title reference), beginning with the last initial. If the heading contains the full form of the name for which the initials stand as a parenthetical addition (cf. 22.16A), add the parenthetical addition in the reference as well. (Do not invert the names used in the addition.)

Note that for names consisting entirely of initials or entirely of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, a single space is left between the initials/letters in all cases (cf. LCRI 22.1B).

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
D. S., Master
i. e., Master
X Y Z

For purposes of filing and machine searching in LC, initials/letters separated by a space, a period, or a combination of a period-space are treated as a series of words; letters not separated by a period or a space or a combination of a period-space are treated as a single word. Therefore, for names consisting entirely of initials or entirely of separate letters, make, in addition to other references, one from the "closed up" form, i.e., the form without periods or spaces.

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
x HD (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

i. e., Master
x ie, Master

X Y Z
x XYZ

For references in a form other than the "closed up" form, use periods or not, depending upon whether they are used in the heading.

H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
x D., H. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

X Y Z
x Z, X Y

22.22. Names in the Arabic alphabet. [Rev.]. For Arabic personal names covered by 22.22A, determine the elements that belong to the name from the universe of reference sources (22.22, footnote 18). Apply 22.22B-D to determine which of these elements of the name belong in the heading and the order of the elements. Transcribe the elements in their systematically romanized form if the Arabic script

form of the name is known. Exception: If the person is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, apply LCRI 22.3C.

24.4B. Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body. [Rev.]. Generally do not add a general designation qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials). For performing duets do not add a general designation qualifier if the name contains two surnames (with or without forenames or forename initials) or if the name contains two forenames.

When establishing a heading for a ship, add a general designation in English if the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body. If there is any question at all as to whether there is an appropriate general term, take the term from the item being cataloged. If there is more than one ship with the same name, add a term as specific as necessary to resolve the conflict.

Ulua (Ship)

(Unique name; qualifier added to clarify the meaning of the heading)

Franklin (Aircraft carrier)

Franklin (Steamship)

(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)

Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)

Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)

(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

Note: If a heading established before January 1981 includes a parenthesized term added to show that the heading represents a corporate body, consider the heading AACR 2 even if the presence of such a term is contrary to current thinking.

established heading: Chefs' Rights Alliance (Society)

AACR 2 form: Chefs' Rights Alliance

(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

Also consider the heading established before January 1981 AACR 2 if such a term is absent but is considered necessary according to current thinking (as above).

established heading: BFA Educational Media

AACR 2 form: BFA Educational Media (Firm)

(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

In dealing with performing groups, apply the following:

1) If the name contains a word that specifically designates a performing group or a corporate body in general (e.g., Band, Consort, Society) or contains a collective or plural noun (e.g., Ramblers, Boys, Hot Seven), do not add a designation to the name.

2) If the name is extremely vague, consisting primarily of single, common words (e.g., Circle, Who, Jets) or the name has the appearance of a personal name (e.g., Jethro Tull), add a designation to the name.

3) If the name falls between the above two categories (e.g., Led Zeppelin, Jefferson Airplane, Road Apple, L.A. Contempo), add a designation to the name.

If there is doubt whether a designation should be added, add it.

Use the designation "(Musical group)" unless special circumstances (such as a conflict) require a more specific term.

If the name chosen for the heading for a corporate body is composed of letters written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier when the capitalized form is used in a see reference.

CAST (Group)
x C.A.S.T.

If the name is eligible for another qualifier (as when the name conflicts or when the body is a directly entered government agency that is not an institution), add the qualifier called for in this rule first. Separate the qualifiers by a space-colon-space.

BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)
x B.A.N.A.S. (Indonesia)

24.4C. Two or more bodies with the same or similar names. [Rev.].
Conflicts

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by see references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants.

Arlington Development Center (Tex.)
(Independent nongovernment body)
Arlington Development Center (Calif.)
(Government body belonging to Arlington)
Arlington Development Center (Infodata, Inc.)
(Subordinate nongovernment body)
Arlington Development Center (S.D.)
(Government body belonging to South Dakota)

Note that the existing heading that previously was unique but which now conflicts must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C and changed if necessary.

Note: If a name or heading established before January 1981 conflicts with another name or heading but lacks a qualifier, consider it non-AACR 2.

Nonconflicts

Nongovernment bodies

If a nongovernment body is entered under its own name, add a qualifier unless one or more of the following apply:

- 1) In effect, the qualifier is already present.

2) The body is a business firm. If there is any doubt whatsoever as to whether a body is a business firm, consider that it is not so.

3) The body is an international one. If, however, the name comes to conflict, use your own judgment of the case: founding dates, some geographical qualifier, or something else that may occur to you as appropriate.

4) The name of the body is a very distinctive one. (Usually, but not always, this means that the name includes a proper noun or adjective that gives the whole name a very individual character. Note that proper nouns or adjectives merely indicating a field of study, interest, activity, etc., cannot usually be considered as individualizing the whole name, e.g., "Latin American" in "Center for Latin American Studies.")

Note: Nongovernment bodies include directly entered subordinate or related units of directly entered government bodies (cf. 24.17, second sentence).

Government bodies

If a government body other than an institution (see below) is entered under its own name, add a qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

If, however, the body is an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) do not qualify its name when it is a very distinctive one (cf. point 4 above under "Nongovernment bodies"). If one of these names comes to conflict or the non-conflicting name is not distinctive, add a qualifier.

Note: When a non-conflicting heading established before January 1981 does not include a geographic qualifier but should according to current guidelines, consider the heading AACR 2. (Apply this both to government and nongovernment bodies.)

established heading: **Bicentennial Committee on Historic Houses**

AACR 2 form: **Bicentennial Committee on Historic Houses (Morris, Conn.)**

(Consider the established heading AACR 2)

Forms of Qualifiers

Geographic names

If a geographic name (place or jurisdiction) is the appropriate qualifier, use its catalog-entry form. Whenever the heading for a place name is qualified by the name of a larger place, retain the qualification when the heading for the smaller place is itself used as a qualifier. For the form of this qualifier and its punctuation see the following example:

name of body needing qualifier: Conference on
Astrophysics

heading for qualifier: Chicago (Ill.)

heading: **Conference on Astrophysics (1978 :
Chicago, Ill.)**

For the insertion of the comma between "Chicago" and "Ill.," see rule 23.4A. Note that other qualifications, e.g., "(Province)," "(East)," "(West)," "(North)," "(South)," "(Republic)," are not retained (cf. the second paragraph of rule 24.4C1).

Corporate names

If a corporate name is the appropriate qualifier, use the name in the form and language on which the heading for the body is based (not necessarily its catalog-entry form).

Center for Materials Science (National Measurement Laboratory)

not Center for Materials Science. (National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.))

Choice of Qualifiers

Independent nongovernment bodies

24.4C provides for various additions to corporate names as qualifiers. This rule emphasizes place names as the appropriate qualifier. Certainly other categories of qualifiers are possible (note especially 24.4C8). Considering solely the issue of qualifying by place name, one notes that even after having made the decision to apply 24.4C2-24.4C5, a decision remains as to which place name should serve as the qualifier. In sum, the direction contained in the rule is to use a local place name unless the body has a non-local character, in which case the direction is to use the name of the country for bodies national in character, the name of the province for bodies provincial in character, etc. This leaves it very much up to the cataloger to decide which place name to use, depending on an assessment of the body's character (or activities), based on the cataloger's experience and whatever knowledge or hints are available. There are no rules or rule interpretations for this assessment.

Once the cataloger has assessed the body's character, etc., then there are at least three situations in which catalogers need advice.

1) The cataloger knows precisely the range of activities of the body, but the extent of these activities corresponds to no jurisdiction, district, etc. For example, the body covers four counties of one of the U.S. states. Then, qualify by the name of the jurisdiction just above those involved, e.g., the state if counties are involved, the nation if states are involved.

2) The cataloger has only certain clues as to the body's character, etc. One obvious clue is the presence of words such as "national," "state," "provincial." Generally choose the qualifier that matches these words, if really in doubt about the body's character. (If it is known that a body called "national" is actually local, this paragraph does not apply.) In other cases, if the clues indicate that the body is either one or the other of two possibilities, e.g., it must be either municipal or county-wide, generally use the broader of the two possible qualifiers, e.g., the county instead of the city.

3) The cataloger has no knowledge or clues as to the body's character, etc., and therefore the assessment mentioned at the outset results in "I do not know and cannot guess." In this situation, qualify by the name of the country. Use this solution as a genuine last resort, however, not as a substitute for the assessment required.

The remainder of this statement is mainly for the question of when, in cases other than conflict, a qualifier should be added.

Subordinate/related nongovernment bodies

If a qualifier is needed for a directly entered subordinate or related unit of a nongovernment body or of a government body entered directly under its own name, add the name of a higher or related body, unless a geographic qualifier (place or jurisdiction) seems more appropriate.

Annenberg School of Communications (University of Pennsylvania)

Annenberg School of Communications (University of Southern California)

National Museum of American History (U.S.)

not National Museum of American History (Smithsonian Institution)

If the immediately higher or related body is entered subordinately, use in the qualifier the name of the next higher body in the hierarchy that is directly entered.

Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii (Akademiya nauk SSSR)

not Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii (Sibirskoe otdelenie)

not Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie)

Government bodies

If a qualifier is needed for a directly entered government body, add the name of the government. **EXCEPTION:** For the various forest and range experiment stations of the U.S. Forest Service that are independently entered, use the local place as the qualifier if the name is not distinctive.

Conflicts in Qualifiers

Geographic names

If the addition of a nonlocal geographic name (place or jurisdiction) does not resolve the conflict, use the name of the local place instead.

Environmental Research Laboratory (Duluth, Minn.)

Environmental Research Laboratory (Gulf Breeze, Fla.)

(Pre-conflict form: Environmental Research Laboratory (U.S.))

EXCEPTION: If the name of the government is the appropriate qualifier for two bodies that have the same name, and one body is located in the People's Republic of China and the other is in the Republic of China, or one is located in East Germany and the other is in West Germany, or one is located in North Korea and the other is in South Korea, use as qualifiers

[name] (Germany : East)
[name] (Germany : West)

[name] (Korea : North)
[name] (Korea : South)

[name] (China)
[name] (China : Republic : 1949-)

If two bodies have the same name, and one is located in East Berlin and the other is in West Berlin, and the local place qualifier is appropriate to both bodies, use as qualifiers

[name] (Berlin, Germany : East)

[name] (Berlin, Germany : West)

Corporate names

In an exceptional case such as the institutes of branches of the Akademiia nauk SSSR, catalog-entry form for the corporate name may be used in the qualifier.

Institut geologii (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komi filial)

Institut geologii (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Karel'skii filial)

24.4C6. Change of name of jurisdiction or locality. [New]. If a corporate body is qualified by a geographic name (either a place or a government), use the heading for the current geographic entity as the qualifier (or the heading for the latest geographic name in use in the lifetime of the body if the corporate body no longer exists). Change an established heading whenever the existing qualifier becomes inappropriate (as when the geographic name changes or the corporate body moves from one locale to another).

Midlands Museum (Zimbabwe)

x Midlands Museum (Southern Rhodesia)
(Founded 1972; the name of the government changed in 1980)

Fourth Presbyterian Church (Bethesda, Md.)

x Fourth Presbyterian Church (Washington, D.C.)
(Founded 1828 in Washington, D.C.; moved to Bethesda, Md., in 1957)

24.7B. Additions to conferences, etc. [Rev.]. Do not add the number, date, or place to the heading on the name authority record when the conference is an ongoing one, even if all the meetings were held in one place (cf. 24.7B4). Apply this both to meetings entered directly under their own names and to meetings entered subordinately to headings for corporate bodies.

If the name of an ongoing conference conflicts, add to the name an appropriate qualifier.

authority record: Governor's Conference on Education
(Kan.)

bibliographic record: Governor's Conference on Education
(Kan.)

authority record: International Symposium on Quality
Control (1974-)
bibliographic record: International Symposium on Quality
Control (1974-) (1st :
1974 : Geneva, Switzerland)

In deciding between using local place or institution, etc. (24.7B4) when establishing the heading for a named conference, add as the qualifier the local place or institution, etc., that appears with the conference name in the source for the conference name (cf. 21.1B2(d)) as opposed to other locations within the item where the conference name is repeated. If an institution's name appears in the source, transcribe the institution's name as the qualifier, or if a local place name appears, transcribe that. If both such names appear, prefer to use the name of the institution, etc., generally without the name of the local place unless the name of the institution is a very "weak" one (use judgment in this respect and do not be concerned about a high degree of consistency).

If the item being cataloged contains the proceedings, etc., of two meetings of the same conference, and main entry under the heading for the conference is appropriate (cf. 21.1B2(d)), enter the item under the heading for the first conference and make an added entry under the heading for the second conference even if the meetings are consecutively numbered.

24.13, type 2. [Rev.]. Note that "e.g." means only "for example." Bodies called by terms other than "committee" and "commission" come under this type (cf. the fourth example). Some other words are "administration," "advisory ..." (e.g., "advisory panel"), "agency," "authority," "board," "bureau," "... group" (e.g., "work group"), "office," "panel," "service," "task force," "working party." Conversely, some commonly used words that have been rejected as falling into type 2 are "council," "project," "program." For the type's second criterion "providing the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body," use judgment. A rule interpretation will not be developed in advance, but can be developed later if problems arise.

24.13, type 3. [Rev.]. The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved a rule revision that deletes the conflict provision of type 3 of rules 24.13 and 24.18. Pending the availability of the final wording from the JSCAACR, apply 24.13, type 3 as follows:

Enter the name of a subordinate or related body under the heading for the higher body in the following cases:

1) the name is an "empty" one; "empty" usually means that the name contains neither very distinctive elements (such as proper nouns or adjectives) nor subject words;

2) the name indicates only, or chiefly, the location or a numeric or alphabetic designation. For example, enter these names subordinately:

Technical Information Library
Class of 1880
Friends of the Library
District 330
42nd Annual Meeting
Scientific Forum
Western Region District
Utah Society
(of the American Institute of Architects)

In case of doubt as to whether the name fits 1) or 2) above, enter it subordnately.

Enter other names independently with qualifiers as necessary (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

Academy of Sciences
Carnegie Library
Fine Arts Museum
Music Archive

24.13, type 4. [New]. Enter a subordinate or related unit of a college or university subordinately if the name of the unit simply indicates a particular field of study, interest, or activity.

Universidad Mayor de San Simón (Cochabamba, Bolivia).
Editorial Univeritaria

Universität Wien. Institut für Österreichische
Gesichtsforschung

University of California, Berkeley. University Art
Museum

University of London. South African Materials Project

University of Texas at Austin. Council on Energy
Resources

24.13, type 5. [Rev.] Base the determination of "entire name" on the form used in the heading for the higher or related body. However, if a subordinate body of a directly entered U.S. government body includes the entire name of its parent body except for a difference in the form used for the term "United States," regard the name of the subordinate body as including the "entire name" of the body.

name of subordinate body: South Carolina Advisory
Committee to the U.S. Com-
mission on Civil Rights

heading for parent body: United States Commission on
Civil Rights

heading for subordinate body: United States Commission
on Civil Rights. South
Carolina Advisory Com-
mittee

Type 5 is not applicable to cases in which the subordinate body and the parent body have the same name except for the element of location in the subordinate name. The subordinate body must have some sort of element in its name other than location for it to be "a name that includes ..."

name: State University of New York at Buffalo
heading: State University of New York at Buffalo
not State University of New York. State University
of New York at Buffalo

name: Camden Friends of the Earth
heading: Camden Friends of the Earth
not Friends of the Earth. Camden Friends of the Earth

Do not apply type 5 to the names of U.S. state universities that include the name of the statewide system.

name: University of Nebraska Medical Center
heading: **University of Nebraska Medical Center**
not University of Nebraska (Central administration).
Medical Center

Routinely make a reference from the entire name of a body entered under type 5 if the name does not belong to 24.13, type 1.

American Legion. Auxiliary
x American Legion Auxiliary

Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station
x Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn
University

[The new material below replaces LCRI 24.12, Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 11.]

If a named meeting (cf. LCRI 21.1B1) contains the entire name of a corporate body (i.e., the name used in the heading for the body), enter the meeting subordinately to the heading for the body if the name contains, in addition to the name of the body, no more than a generic term for the meeting or no more than a generic term plus one or more of the following elements; the venue of the meeting; number, date, or other sequencing element.

name: Annual Conference of the American Academy of
Advertising
heading: **American Academy of Advertising. Conference**
(22nd : 1980 : University of Missouri--
Columbia)

name: First Constitutional Convention of the Congress of
Industrial Organizations
heading: **Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.).**
Constitutional Convention (1st : 1938 :
Pittsburgh, Pa.)

name: 5th Annual Conference of the Nigerian Political
Science Association
heading: **Nigerian Political Science Association.**
Conference (5th : 1978 : University of Ife)

name: Human Factors Society 1979 Annual Meeting
heading: **Human Factors Society (U.S.). Meeting**
(1979 : Boston, Mass.)

In all other cases, enter the named meeting directly under its own name.

name: Miami University Conference on Sentence Combining
and the Teaching of Writing
heading: **Miami University Conference on Sentence**
Combining and the Teaching of Writing
(1978)

not Miami University. Conference on Sentence
Combining and the Teaching of Writing (1978)

name: Unesco International Chemistry Conference
heading: **Unesco International Chemistry Conference**
(1978 : Perth, W.A.)

not Unesco. International Chemistry Conference (1978 :
Perth, W.A.)

24.15A. [New]. When a joint committee, commission, etc., is composed of representatives of two or three bodies, make a reference from the name of the joint committee as a subheading of each of the parent bodies.

Joint Committee on Western Europe.

- x Social Science Research Council (U.S.). Joint Committee on Western Europe
- x American Council of Learned Societies. Joint Committee on Western Europe

When the joint committee, commission, etc., is composed of representatives of more than three other bodies, make such a reference from the name of the first of the parent bodies mentioned in the item being cataloged. (In case of doubt as to which is first, make the reference from the first in alphabetical order, using the established form of name.)

Joint Committee on Government Publications.

(Joint Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Library Association)

- x Association of Research Libraries. Joint Committee on Government Publications

24.18, type 2. [Rev.]. Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdiction as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word in question does not have such an implication. For names of government bodies within the U.S., the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within the U.S. that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), here are some other words with which to begin the list:

administration	... group (e.g., work group)
advisory ...	office
(e.g., advisory panel)	panel
agency	service
authority	task force
board	working party
bureau	

Conversely, here are some commonly used words which have been rejected as falling into type 2:

council
project
program

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "providing the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If either the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness (usually a proper noun or adjective), enter it independently; in all other cases, enter the name subordinately. Apply this inter-

pretation to the names of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

24.18, type 3. [Rev.] The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has approved a rule revision that deletes the conflict provision of type 3 of rules 24.23 and 24.28. Pending the availability of the final wording from the JSCAACR, apply 24.18, type 3 as follows:

If the body is at the national level of government, enter its name under the heading for the government in the following cases:

1) the name is an "empty" one; "empty" usually means that the name contains neither very distinctive elements (such as proper nouns or adjectives) nor subject words;

2) the name consists of an "empty" phrase (cf. explanation above) plus the qualifier "national" or "state" (meaning "national") or their equivalents in foreign languages;

3) the name indicates only, or chiefly, the location or a numeric or alphabetic designation.

For example, enter these names subordinately

Research Center
Library
Technical Laboratory
National Gallery
State Library
Region VII Cebu
Sarawak Region
Walla Walla District
Region 10
District No. 3

Enter the names of all other national level bodies independently with qualifiers as necessary (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

Population Research Center
Nuclear Energy Library
Technical Laboratory of Oceanographic Research
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Corporation for Public Broadcasting

In case of doubt as to whether the name fits 1) - 3) above, enter it independently.

If the body is below the national level and its name does not fall into any other type under 24.18, enter it under the heading for the government unless either the name of the government is stated explicitly or is implied in the wording of the name or the name contains some other element guaranteeing uniqueness (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body's usage make it unclear as to whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not treat the name of the government as part

of the name of the body.) In case of doubt as to whether the name of a body below the national level fits the criterion for subordinate entry, enter it subordinately.

If according to these instructions, the body is entered under its own name, generally add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

26.2A. "See" references. [Rev.]. Different forms of the name

References from Incorrect Names

If a name is incorrectly reproduced on the chief source of information of a work (e.g., misspelled or forenames transposed), make a simple see reference from the incorrect form to the heading.

100 Collins, John R.
400 Colins, John R.

References for Married Women

In languages where on marriage the woman normally adopts her husband's surname, if the woman is not established under her husband's surname but this surname is known, make a reference from his surname followed by her given name[s]. When the heading is established under the husband's surname, refer from the maiden name followed by her given name[s].

References from Initial Form

If an author has used an initial form in one or more of his or her works but the heading for the person is not established in its initial form, make one reference from the initial form in direct order and another from the inverted form, beginning with the last initial. If the names for which the initials stand are known, add the names (in direct order) as a parenthetical addition in the reference (cf. 22.16A).

100 Scottow, Joshua, 1618-1698
400 J. S. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698
400 S., J. (Joshua Scottow), 1618-1698

26.2B2. [New]. If a personal name heading consists entirely of initials, make a reference from the inverted form alone (not a name-title reference), beginning with the last initial. If the heading contains the full form of the name for which the initials stand as a parenthetical addition (cf. 22.16A), add the parenthetical addition in the reference as well. (Do not invert the names used in the addition.)

100 X Y Z
400 Z, X Y

100 H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
400 D., H. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961

26.2B4. [New]. If a heading consists of initials, a sequence of letters, or numerals, make a reference from the person's real name alone, not a name-title reference.

100 H. D. (Hilda Doolittle), 1886-1961
400 Doolittle, Hilda, 1886-1961

If the initials used in the heading stand for a phrase other than a personal name, make a reference from the phrase alone (in direct order), not a name-title reference.

Appendix B.15 Abbreviations of the names of the months. [New].
Change the caption on p. 558 from "Indonesian and Malaysian" to "Indonesian." Add the following:

Malaysian

Jan.
Feb.
Mac
Apr.
Mei
Jun
Julai
Og.
Sept.
Okt.
Nov.
Dis.

Appendix C.0 Introductory rule. [New].

Form for Arabic Numerals

Objective: The objective of this rule interpretation is to normalize the method of transcribing numbers used in access points of bibliographic records to achieve consistent results from filing accomplished either by computer or by person (the LC computer filing program reflects U.S. transcription practice only). In the LC computer filing program, commas are discounted but periods and spaces are not. Thus, 1,512 and 1512 are treated the same but 1.152 is treated as a decimal and 1 512 is treated as two distinct numbers separated by a space. Thus consistent treatment with respect to filing depends upon consistent, normalized transcription in certain cases.

A. Access points

For purposes of this rule interpretation, access points are headings, uniform titles, titles proper, series titles, and title added entries.

1. Transcribing numbers given in arabic numerals. Use U.S. practice as described in A Manual of Style, University of Chicago Press, section 8.9 for decimals and section 8.34 for use of the comma.

a. Decimals. Use a period instead of a raised dot or a comma.

3.14159, not 3 14159 nor 3,14159

b. Figures of one thousand or more. Use commas.

32,987 not 32.987 nor 32 987 nor 32987
1,512 not 1.512 nor 1 512 nor 1512

Do not, however, use a comma when the figure is judged to be a literary device, commonly written without the comma or when it is judged the comma would be inappropriate.

1001 decorating ideas ...

2. Updating existing records

a. Authority records

1) Names. Update any automated name authority record that contains a number in any heading or reference that does not reflect the practice described in this rule interpretation.

2) Series. Update any AACR 2 series authority record that contains a number in any heading or reference that does not reflect the practice described in this rule interpretation.

b. Bibliographic records.

1) Do not update pre-1981 non-MARC records to reflect this rule interpretation.

2) MARC records and post 1980 non-MARC records. Update any bibliographic record that contains a number in an access point that does not reflect the practice of this rule interpretation.

B. Other portions of the record

Use U.S. practice as described in A Manual of Style, University of Chicago Press, section 8.9 for decimals and section 8.34 for use of the comma. Note that section 8.34 contains exceptions applicable to page numbers, addresses, etc.

General Material Designations and Added Entries

Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 10 (Fall 1980), explained that the general material designations (GMDs) prescribed by AACR 2 rule 1.1C for use in a bibliographic description would not be added by the Library of Congress to uniform titles. Since then the Library of Congress has been asked several times about a similar decision for titles other than uniform titles, specifically those that appear in added entries. The Library is not using GMDs in any added entries, whether these involve uniform titles or other titles.

Area 3 (AACR 2)

The third area in the ISBD(G) framework is the "Material (or type of publication) specific area," and this area 3 is implemented in AACR 2 in two chapters: chapter 3 for cartographic materials, where it is called the "Mathematical Data Area," and chapter 12 for serials, where it is called "Numeric and/or Alphabetic, Chronological, or Other Designation Area." The Library of Congress is also implementing area 3 under chapter 5 for music, under the designation "Musical Presentation Area." Questions have arisen regarding the preferred order when more than one "Material (or type of publication) specific area" is applicable to a single catalog record. This is governed by rule 0.25 which stipulates that area 3 details for a particular type of material precede the area 3 details relating to a serial.

Discrepancies Between Versions of Name Authority Records Held Outside LC and the LC Version

The following statement describes the status of information in the reference evaluation fixed field as between the LC version of the record (which is the same as that contained in the updated version of the entire name authority file that was redistributed from LC in April 1981) and the version of the record held by those agencies that did not receive and load the April 1981 updated version of the entire name authority file.

1) The only records redistributed to subscribers on a record-by-record basis as the result of the "flip" were the 34,267 records in which there was an actual "flip" of the AACR 2 form from a reference to a heading. The value in the reference evaluation fixed field was set to "b" (references unevaluated); both the distributed and LC versions of the record contain value "b."

2) For those records in which the heading was already AACR 2 at the time of the "flip," the LC version of the record was updated as described below but the records were not redistributed.

a) For those records containing one or more references, the value in the reference evaluation fixed field was set to "b" (references unevaluated). On November 16, 1981 (the day after the flip) there were 68,231 such records that contained "b." Under current procedures, only a change to a non-local variable field triggers redistribution of the record (a change solely to a fixed field does not trigger redistribution). Thus subscribers will receive an updated version of fixed fields only as a result of a change to a non-local variable field.

b) For those records containing no references, the value in the reference evaluation fixed field was set to "n" (no references). On November 16, 1981, there were 192,720 records that contained "n." Records in this category will only be redistributed upon a change to a non-local variable field.

Another situation that has just recently been recognized involves records containing contradictions. In January 1981 the Library had a backlog of approximately 20,000 records for which the input worksheets contained no provision for the reference evaluation fixed field. At the same time, it implemented use of the reference evaluation fixed field in the machine record, and the system set the value to "n" (no references) automatically. Since no one instructed staff to change the value to "b" (references unevaluated) in those records that did contain references, the Library now has the situation in which a substantial number of records (6,983 according to a run against the data base on November 18, 1981) say "no references" in the reference evaluation fixed field when in fact there are references. This anomaly will only be cleared up at the time of reference evaluation, provided that a change is also made to a non-local variable field.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Combining Religion with Particular Topics in Subject Heading Practice

In subject heading practice four different types of headings are/were used to bring out the religious aspects of an inherently nonreligious topic, namely,

- 1) [topic] (!n religion, folk-lore, etc.)
- 2) [topic]--Moral and religious aspects--[particular

- 3) [topic] ([particular religion or denomination])
- 4) [topic] and religion [or vice versa]; or [topic] and [particular religion or denomination] [or vice versa]

Such a diversity to express a similar combination of ideas has proven to be impractical; certainly there has been no consistency. The problem surfaced recently when it was decided to provide a separate freefloating subdivision to designate the folkloric aspect of a topic and to discontinue the first type of heading listed above (see Cataloging Service Bulletin, no 14, p. 58-64). A solution to the problem then became necessary. It was, therefore, decided to discontinue all headings of the first two types listed above, and replace them with three new, very distinctive subdivisions to be used under topics. The purpose of the following is to present guidelines for the use of these subdivisions and to explain the current status of the remaining two types of headings.

Headings of the type [topic] (in religion, folk-lore, etc.) and the subdivision Moral and religious aspects are no longer valid. Occurrences of the heading and the subdivision in LCSH will be removed as they are encountered in current cataloging. Henceforth, catalogers of the Subject Cataloging Division will assign headings to works dealing with topics from the religious standpoint only in accordance with the procedures specified below.

Procedures

1) Use, as the standard means of designating works that discuss the religious aspects of an inherently nonreligious topic, one or more of the following three subdivisions under the topic:

--Religious aspects--	[religion or denomination]	[not freefloating]
--Mythology		[not freefloating]
--Moral and ethical aspects		[freefloating]

If the topic is a religious topic, e.g., Faith, do not use these subdivisions. Use instead the subdivisions appropriate for use under religious topics (see the subdivisions provided under Salvation in LCSH, the pattern heading for religious topics).

2) Religious aspects. Use this subdivision under non-religious topics to designate works that discuss the topic from the religious standpoint, i.e., how it occurs as a theme in religious beliefs and practices, its importance in religious doctrines, the relationship in general between the topic and religion, etc.

Birds—Religious aspects
 Sex—Religious aspects
 Cremation—Religious aspects

Further subdivide on a freefloating basis the subdivision Religious aspects by names of particular religions or denominations, as appropriate.

Freedom—Religious aspects—Christianity
 Sports—Religious aspects—Episcopal Church
 Gratitude—Religious aspects—Buddhism
 Time—Religious aspects—Zen Buddhism

Note the new use of Christianity as a subdivision.

This provision will be announced in LCSH by the use of the following multiple subdivisions:

- [topic]—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]
 [topic]—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]

Bring out place by means of additional headings. For example, if the work discusses the topic in relation to religion practiced in a particular place without indicating a particular religion, designate place by use of a heading of the type

- [place]—Religion
 or
 [place]—Religious life and customs

When the subdivision is further subdivided by a particular religion or denomination, always assign at the same time as an additional heading the name of the religion or denomination with appropriate topical subdivision if any.

- Title: Catholic Theology Pertinent to Women's Lib.
 1. Feminism—Religious aspects—Catholic Church.
 2. Catholic Church—Doctrinal and controversial works.

If the religion or denomination designated is in a particular place, it may be appropriate to bring out place and the religion or denomination by means of a single heading, e.g., Catholic Church—Spain. However, if a topical subdivision is also involved, assign two headings.

2. Catholic Church—Liturgy.
 3. Catholic Church—Spain.

Regard the heading [topic]—Religious aspects as a religious heading. Therefore, if required for the work being cataloged, further subdivide headings of this type by subdivisions provided for use under religious topics, e.g. the subdivisions Comparative studies; History of doctrines; Meditations (see the subdivisions listed under the heading Salvation in LCSH).

3) Mythology. Use this subdivision under nonreligious topics to designate works that discuss the topic as a theme in mythology.

Rice—Mythology

For works that discuss the religious implications of a particular theme in mythology, do not assign the additional heading [topic]—Religious aspects, unless it is necessary to designate a particular religion or denomination. In that case, assign an additional heading of the type [topic]—Religious aspects—[religion or denomination].

Always bring out the particular mythology by adding headings of the type Mythology, Greek; Mythology, Jewish.

4) Moral and ethical aspects. Use this freefloating subdivision under nonreligious topics to designate works that discuss moral and/or ethical questions on the topic.

- Dancing—Moral and ethical aspects.
 Sterilization (Birth control)—Moral and ethical aspects.

If the work being cataloged also discusses the topic from the standpoint of a particular religion or denomination, assign an additional heading of the type [topic]—Religious aspects—[religion or denomination]

Title: The Morality of Birth Control for Catholics.

1. Birth control—Moral and ethical aspects.
2. Birth control—Religious aspects—Catholic Church.
3. Catholic Church—Doctrinal and controversial works.

5) Topics with religions or denominations in parenthetical qualifiers. Do not establish new heading of the following type:

Amulets (Hinduism)
Prophecy (Christianity)
Adoption (Theology)
Civil rights (Christian theology)

However, continue to use existing headings of this type if the heading is appropriate both as to the topic and the religion or denomination for the work being cataloged. Otherwise, establish and use a heading in the form [topic]—Religious aspects—[religion or denomination].

6) Multiples under inherently nonreligious topics.

Provision is sometimes made in LCSH for subdividing a nonreligious topic directly by particular religions or denominations.

Marriage—Lutheran Church, [New Jerusalem Church, etc.]
including individual instances of the heading:
Marriage—Catholic Church
—Church of England
etc.

These multiple subdivisions in such instances will be cancelled on a continuing basis and replaced with the topic subdivided by Religious aspects with further subdivision by the multiple subdivision. However, it is a normal feature of LCSH for multiple subdivisions of this type to be provided directly under religious topics, and no change is being made in such practice.

Pentecostalism—Church of England [Lutheran Church, etc.]

Exception: names of particular religions or denominations are used as subdivisions directly under names of wars, e.g., World War, 1939-1945—Catholic Church.

7) "And" headings. In general, retain and assign existing "and" headings involving very broad disciplines discussed from the standpoint of religion in general or specific religions.

Communism and religion
Religion and economics
Christianity and law
Church and labor
Buddhism and politics
Medicine and Islam

When it is necessary to indicate a relationship between most topics and religion, headings of the type [topic]—Religious aspects—[religion or denomination] will suffice and are preferred. Continue to establish "and" headings, therefore, only when it is necessary to designate relationships with very broad disciplines and neither of the topics in the heading can be regarded as being dominant. Do not establish an "and" heading in connection with a topic if the subdivision Religious aspects has already been established under that topic.

It may become necessary to cancel certain "and" headings in favor of the alternative expression. For example, when the heading Evolution—Religious aspects—Islam was required, it was

necessary to avoid a potential conflict by cancelling the existing headings Evolution and Christianity and Evolution and Judaism. Evolution—Religious aspects—Christianity and Evolution—Religious aspects—Judaism were used in their place.

Certain Changes in Geographic Headings

The Subject Cataloging Division has received inquiries concerning the impact of AACR 2 on various existing regional names in LCSH. It will be noted from the rules on the qualification of geographic names (see Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 11, p. 87-91) that no qualifier is required for most names of regions that are spread over more than two countries (or two first order divisions of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Malaysia, Soviet Union, United States, and Yugoslavia). Therefore, no change is being made in the forms of heading for regions of this magnitude, if currently unqualified. The following headings, for example, are being assigned without alteration:

- Africa, East
- Africa, North
- Africa, Sub-Saharan
- Africa, West
- Asia, Southeastern
- Central America
- Central Europe
- Europe, Eastern
- Latin America
- Melanesia
- Middle Atlantic States
- Middle West
- New England
- North America
- Northeastern States
- Northwest, Pacific
- Northwestern States
- South America
- Southern States
- Southwest, New
- West Indies

As indicated previously (Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 12, p. 53-54), the heading for the Soviet Union for subject cataloging purposes is only the Soviet Union; Russia is no longer used. Most of the corrections involving the former name Russia will appear in second quarter 1981 Supplement to LCSH, which will also include several important local jurisdictional name changes, e.g., Moscow (R.S.F.S.R.), Leningrad (R.S.F.S.R.), and Russian S.F.S.R. The former headings Russia, Northern, etc., are being changed to the following:

- Soviet Union, Northern
- Soviet Union, Northwestern
- Soviet Union, Southern

The former subject headings, Greece, Modern and Greece, Medieval were discontinued effective January 1981, and the existing heading Greece is being used in their places. Below are listed a few other changes (most revision work involving these headings will appear in the quarterly supplement cited above).

<u>Pre-1981 Heading</u>	<u>Post-1980 Heading</u>
Argentine Republic	Argentina
Germany, East	Germany (East)
Germany, West	Germany (West)
Hongkong	Hong Kong
Korea	Korea (South)
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	Korea (North)
Philippine Islands	Philippines
Salvador	El Salvador
The West	West (U.S.)

January-September 1980 supplement to LCSH 9

A combination of computer and human error resulted in the omission from the third quarter 1980 supplement of the asterisks that normally indicate new headings and changes. This accidental omission provided the Library with the opportunity to determine the importance of the asterisks to the users of the supplement and to find out how the supplements are used. Therefore, inserted in the supplement were the statements below. Respondents were to choose the most appropriate of three statements to describe 1) the need for asterisks and 2) the use of the supplements.

- 1a. The omission of the asterisks had a serious negative impact on our use of the supplement.
- 1b. The omission of the asterisks was not critical, but they do serve an important function.
- 1c. The omission of the asterisks made no impact on our use of the supplement.
- 2a. We systematically check each incoming supplement against our card catalog, authority file, or data base.
- 2b. We systematically check the list of significant changes in each incoming supplement against our card catalogs, authority file, or data base, but do not check the list itself unless a question arises in cataloging or filing.
- 2c. We do not systematically check each supplement when it arrives and refer to the supplements only when a question arises in cataloging or filing.

Response has been heavy. As of November 9, 606 replies had been received. The responses to each question were

1a	65 (11%)	2a	96 (16%)
1b	289 (48%)	2b	193 (32%)
1c	252 (41%)	2c	317 (52%)
	<u>602 (100%)</u>		<u>606 (100%)</u>

There was generally a correlation between the use of the supplements and the need for the asterisks. The tally of each possible combination of responses is

1a,2a:	48 (8%)	1b,2a:	28 (5%)	1c,2a:	20 (3%)
1a,2b:	13 (2%)	1b,2b:	117 (19%)	1c,2b:	63 (10%)

It is clear that a minority of users were seriously disadvantaged by the omission of the asterisks. Those who use asterisks are heavily dependent on them because they attempt to provide authority control or to update their catalogs. The asterisks save time when checking headings against an authority file or catalog.

The survey elicited other information. The list of significant changes is very useful; many users check only this feature of the supplements. Some people wait until the annual supplement is received before checking it against catalogs or authority files. The most widely-shared opinion was that lack of staff prevented proper catalog maintenance.

The Library hopes that the computer error does not recur and the asterisks will return to the supplements. We regret the inconvenience. Our thanks to all who took the time to respond to the survey.

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Subject Heading Changes, 1975-1980

The list below represents some of the more important changes in subject headings made in the last six years. The list generally represents either patterns of headings or specific headings that were changed to another form and that were not replaced by specific see references from the old form to the new form.

Pattern changes are generally represented by changes from one subdivision to another or by changes from a phrase to a subdivision. Omission of words from a phrase is shown with ellipses (...). The list does not distinguish between pattern changes that have been carried out for all affected headings and those that are being changed gradually or as required for current cataloging.

The list is intended for use by those responsible for catalog or data base maintenance and by those who may wonder "Where did that heading go?" when a subject heading on old LC copy is not found in LCSH 9 or in the microfiche LCSH.

Old	New
—Abnormities and deformities	—Abnormalities
—Addresses, sermons, etc.	—Addresses, essays, lectures
... (African tribe)	... (African people)
Afro-Americans and alcohol	Afro-Americans—Alcohol use
Alcohol and ...	—Alcohol use
Altar guilds	Altar guilds
Ammonia intoxication	Ammonia—Toxicology
—Analysis and chemistry	—Analysis;—Chemistry
—Analysis and pathology	—Analysis
Animal pictures	Animals—Pictorial works
Antigens and antibodies	Antigens; Immunoglobulins
—Apparatus and instruments	—Equipment and supplies; —Instruments
... as a profession	—Vocational guidance
Athletes—Hygiene	Athletes—Health and hygiene
... ballads and songs	Ballads; Folk-songs; Songs
Beef cattle housing and equipment	Beef cattle—Housing; Beef cattle—Equipment and supplies
Belts (Clothing)—Trade and manufacture	Belt industry (Clothing)
Bicycles and tricycles	Bicycles; Tricycles
..., Books for ...	—Books and reading
Boxers	China—History—Boxer Rebellion, 1899-1901

Boxers—Indemnities

... breeding

Buddha and Buddhism

Cancer—Biography

—Cases (under non-legal headings

—Cases, clinical reports, statistics

Catholic Church. Liturgy and ritual. [name of rite]

Casserole receipts

Cerebral palsy—Rehabilitation

Chafing dish receipts

...(Child psychology)

Children—Anecdotes and sayings

Children—Law—Criminal provisions

Chili

China—History—1900

Color-sense

-- Compends

... control

Cookery for hyperactive children

Cookery for hypoglycemics

Corporations—[local sub-division—Taxation

—Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.

Creep of ...

—Criminal provisions (under non-legal headings)

Czechoslovak Republic

—Devaluation

Deoxyribose synthesis

—Digests (under non-legal subjects)

Diuretics and diuresis

Dressmaking—Pattern books

Driving

Drugs—Prices and sale

Drugs and ...

Education of prisoners

..., Effect of radiation on

..., Effect of water pollution on

Electronic data processing—[topic]

—Estimates and costs

Fetus, Effect of drugs on the

Filaria and filariasis

Finnish languages

—Forms, blanks, etc.

—Fracture

Futurism

Gipsy-moth

Graduate medical education

China—History—Boxer Rebellion

1899-1901—Reparations

—Breeding

Buddhism; Gautama Buddha

Cancer—Patients—Biography

—Law and legislation—Cases

—Case studies;—Statistics

Catholic Church—[name of rite]

Casserole cookery

Cerebral palsied—Rehabilitation

Chafing dish cookery

... in children

Children—Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.; Children—Quotations

Child abuse—Law and legislation

Chili con carne; Chili powder; Hot peppers; Peppers

China—History—Boxer Rebellion, 1899-1901

Color vision

—Outlines, syllabi, etc.

—Control

Hyperactive child syndrome—Diet therapy—Recipes

Hypoglycemia—Diet

therapy—Recipes

Corporations—Taxation (Indirect)

—Biography; —Correspondence

—Creep

—Law and legislation—Criminal provisions

Czechoslovakia

Devaluation of currency (Indirect)

Deoxyribose—Synthesis

—Law and legislation—Digests

Diuretics; Diuresis

Dressmaking—Patterns

Driving of horse-drawn vehicles

Drug trade; Drugs—Prices

—Drug use

Prisoners—Education

—Effect of radiation on

—Effect of water pollution on

[topic]—Data processing

—Estimates

Fetus—Effect of drugs on

Filaria; Filariasis

Baltic-Finnic languages

—Forms

—Fractures

Futurism (Literary movement)

Gypsy moth

Medicine—Study and teaching (Graduate)

Graduate nursing education

Guinea pigs

Heart—Diseases—Juris-
prudence

Hindi literature—1947-
[topic]—History—[local
subdivision]

Horsemen

Hospitals—Specifications

—Hospitals and sanatoriums

... houses and equipment

Hunting—Implements and
appliances

Hygiene, Rural

Icelandic and Old Norse...

... in [place]

Indochina, French

Induction (Electricity)

Insect genetics

Insects as carriers
of plant diseases

Islam—Biography

Korea—History—Chosen,
1910-1945

Lakh language

Larvae—Amphibians,
[Crustacea, Fishes,
etc.]

Larynx—Exploration

—Law

—Laws and legislation

—Laws and regulations

—Regulations

Library resources on ...

Liturgical objects—
Judaism

Malay race

Martyrs—Art

Medicines, Antagonism of
... metabolism

Methodist Church—Biography

Milling, ...

Moselle wine

Mouth—Diseases—Diagnosis—
Atlases

Music—Bibliography—Manu-
scripts

Nurses and nursing

Occupational diseases—
Sociological aspects

Orphans and orphan-asylums

Part-song

Persecution—Early Church,
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—Personal narratives (under
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—Personal narratives (under
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Postgraduate medical
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Poultry hatcheries

Poultry inspection

Nursing—Study and teaching
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Guinea pigs

Heart—Diseases—Law and
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Hindi literature—20th century
[topic]—[local subdivision]—
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Hospitals—Contracts and specifi-
cation

—Hospitals

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Hunting—Equipment and supplies

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Insects as carriers of plant
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—Law and legislation

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—Milling

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Orphans; Orphanages

Part-songs—History and criticism

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—Biography

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Poultry—Inspection

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United States. Marine Corps—
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Vespers (Music)
Vitreous body—Diseases
Women ...
—Women authors (under individual
literatures and genres)
Workshop recipes
Wounds and injuries

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